

THE ORGAN OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

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CINCINNATI, APRIL 9 1852.

PUBLISHING COMMITTEE.

Gen. S. F. CARY, Editor.

J. S. WHITWELL, Corresponding Editor.

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Terms.

City subscribers, delivered by the carrier, and

single-mail subscribers, \$1.50

Four copies, \$5.00

Two copies and upwards, each, 1.00

Any Division, or person, sending a club of twenty,

shall be entitled to an extra copy.

Agents.

We continue to send the Organ, with bill and pro-

spect, to those who are not subscribers. In every

such instance, it is our earnest request that they

at once raise a club and forward it.

Old Subscribers.

We continue to send Notices to those subscribers

whose time is expiring. We desire that every one

who was on the Fountain list will renew their sub-

scription to the Organ as fast as they expire.

It is our purpose to work the Organ into every

town in the State of Ohio. Push the war right

straight into Africa, is our motto. Friends, shall it

be done?

Wherever there is a club already sent, add

to the number will be received at club rates—one dol-

lar each.

Ho! for Mt. Vernon!

The Grand Division of the Sons holds its

semi-annual session at this place, on the

25th inst.

The friends there are determined to make

this the occasion of a grand mass meeting on

the 25th. Gough, and others will be

there. The committee, appointed at Mt.

Vernon, write us that the fare on the rail-

road, to and from, will be reduced one half.

Let every Division in the State be fully

represented, and let the friends generally,

be there in large numbers.

Editorial.

Our readers will find in this number of

our Organ, less editorial matter than usual.

This is not for want of a disposition to

write, nor a deficiency of materials, but we

are very anxious that our patrons may have

the benefit of perusing the "Mother's Ap-

peal," and the letter of Mr. Gillette, a can-

didate for the office of Governor in 1852.

The "Mother's Appeal" we take

from the Columbus State Journal, and com-

mend it to the special attention of our read-

ers. The letter of Gillette is a frank, manly,

fearless and strong expression of his views

on the Maine Law. Such boldness and in-

dependence are rarely found in an aspirant

for office. Read this letter, friends, and

then hand it over to an office-seeker, as a

model of fearless independence worthy of

imitation. These two articles are rather

long, but our readers will agree with us

that they should not be abridged, and that

they are worth a year's subscription to the

Organ.

Ohio Legislature—Rush's Bill.

During our brief sojourn at Columbus, we

mingled somewhat with the members of the

General Assembly, and conversed freely on

the subject of a prohibitory liquor bill. We

think there is a majority, in both branches,

in favor of a stringent bill—our only fear,

is that the absence of members will defeat

the passage of the law. Under the new

Constitution, a majority of all the members

elect, must vote affirmatively, to pass any

measure. The consequence is, that if but

75 members are present, and 48 vote in fa-

vor, the bill is lost in the House. Of the

96 Representatives, we think there are more

than 50 friends of the Maine Law; but the

absence, from sickness, or other cause, of a

single friend, would perjure the law. We have

read the bill of Mr. Rush, in the House, and

think it far better than the one reported in

the Senate. The House bill will do, first-

rate—it contains the marrow of the Maine

Law.

Thanks.

We are indebted to WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

U. S. S., for a copy of his speech against the

armed intervention of Russia in the Hun-

garian revolution; and to J. L. Litcher, M. C.,

for a copy of the Life of General Sam. Ho-

gins.

We are indebted to Post & Co., for the

March number of Blackwood's Edinburgh

Magazine, which contains the usual variety

of articles. Terms \$3 per year. Post

paid by the subscriber.

The Life of Neal Dow, by Rev.

John A. Mendenhall, No. 3 College

Hall, Cincinnati, O.

Everywhere the Maine Law should

have a little book. It contains

a short history of Neal Dow, Esq.,

Stop Milk.

In the days of the "Fountain," we

several times alluded to the vitiated

condition of the milk which the people of Cin-

cinnati are supplied. Although we have

no evidence that our articles on this

subject have aroused the attention of anybody

to this evil, we shall, from a solemn sense

of duty, continue to utter our warning voice.

It is a fact that will not be questioned, that

four-fifths of the milk distributed among

the people in this city, is the product of

cows fed mostly, if not entirely, from the

offals of distilleries and breweries. If any

still doubt the fact, let him station himself

for an hour in view of the distillery at the

Brighton House, and be convinced. We

have seen forty teams waiting for their

turn to get at the slop reservoir. Every

leading out of the city, especially in the

west and north-west, is thronged with

wagons going to and from the distilleries.

It is also a fact well known to those who

are at all acquainted with the dairies, that

cows fed upon these slops soon become

diseased, and that the quantity of milk is

increased in proportion to the dose of the

animal, and the quality decreased and vitiated

in the same ratio. It is the opinion of the

most intelligent Physicians, here and

elsewhere, that this still-slop milk is the

cause of a considerable portion of the mor-

tality among children, and that thousands

whose lives are prolonged, are victims to

scrofula, and other forms of disease, from

the same cause; that a taint may be given

which may be communicated to offspring

for generations. We have no doubt that

hundreds of innocent children are thus an-

nually slaughtered by these infernal dis-

tilleries in the city of Cincinnati and vi-

cinity. Without occupying more space at

present with our own thoughts, we will

transfer to our columns an article from a

New York paper on this subject, hoping

that these facts may arrest the attention of

mothers especially.

POISONED MILK.

The public seem to open their eyes slowly

to the evils resulting, to our children es-

pecially, from the use of distillery milk, or

the substance called milk, drawn from cows

fed on still-house slops. And yet, astonish-

ing as the apathy heretofore manifested, we

cannot but hope reformed exposure and

the awful mortality among children from

week to week, may at least rouse the people

to protect themselves against the poisonous

beverage.

Dr. A. K. Gardner, as Chairman of a Com-

mittee of the Academy of Medicine, has just

issued a pamphlet which furnishes much

important information on the nature and

effects of distillery milk. He treats of the

diseased condition of the milk, and lastly of

the diseases and death which it inflicts upon

the consumers. We wish our city readers

would study this treatise for themselves.

Meanwhile, we quote a few of the state-

ments:—"Prof. Charles A. Lee, formerly professor

of Materia Medica in the University of New

York, states the effect as follows:—Child-

ren who are fed with 'still-slop milk,' have

a pale, cachectic appearance, are ex-

ceedingly subject to scrofula, and are liable

to take every epidemic disease prevalent. To

scarlet-fever, measles, hooping-cough, they

are particularly subject, and will take them

upon the slightest exposure; such children

being apt to sink under any serious disease

with which they may be attacked. There is

a laxity of the solids, and a decided con-

dition of the fluids, which predisposes them

to disease in its most malignant form, &c."

Again he says, "I could give you any

number of cases where the health of chil-

dren has been utterly destroyed by the use

of still-slop milk; and I could convince you

that children in infancy itself, the great source

of the evil, are the chief victims of the use

of this milk, either by the mother or child;

for it is a singular fact, that in the large

cities of Europe, where other causes of dis-

ease, with the exception of this, are as pre-

valent as in New York, this disease is ab-

solutely unknown. Hence the efficacy of a

remedy to the cause, by a change of diet

is the necessary consequence."

From experiments carefully made, it ap-

pears that while good country milk con-

tains in the stomach, and is ready for as-

similating with the system in one hour, dis-

tillery milk requires six to eight hours, and

of course during that time lies an indige-

stible mass in the stomach.

To show that distillery milk must differ

much from that which is derived from na-

tural food, we must refer to the fact that

cow's milk is well known to be so sensibly

affected by carrots, turnips, onions and

Stop Milk.

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